# SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

3rd year — No 59 — Nov 21st, 1969

SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION INFORMATION COMMISSION


6 NOV 2 1 1969 Cont Copy


ADDRESS:
HT 1217 B-SVN
C/O
FRONALI PHNOM-PENH
Samdech Pann, Phnom-Penh
CAMBODIA

★

DAZIMINA HANOI
19 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, DRVN
and other South Viet Nam NFL
Missions in foreign countries

GUERILLAS AT THOI HOA (Binh Duong province)
Woodcut by Trang Phuong

## THANK'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

"Esteemed President,

Your greeting message of profound national sentiments to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council to this Government, reaching here amidst the jubilant atmosphere created by the brilliant successes of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives, has filled us and the entire South Vietnamese people and all their armed forces with great joy, and strengthened our determination.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council are very proud to represent the 14 million South Vietnamese people in expressing our profound gratefulness to You, and our unshakable resolve to bring to complete failure the US imperialists' war of aggression, to liberate South Viet Nam, defend North Viet Nam, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam, and march towards the peaceful reunification of the country, thus actively contributing to the preservation of peace in the world.

May you enjoy good health and a long life!"

*South Viet Nam, June 20, 1969*

*President of the Presidium of the CC of the NFL and President of the Advisory Council to the PRG*
NGUYEN HUU THO

*President of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam*
HUYNH TAN PHAT

## PRG thanks Governments and Peoples over the world

Since June 21st, 1969, in appreciation of the whole hearted and strong support of the Governments and Peoples of many countries, Architect Huynh Tan Phat, President of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of South Viet Nam NFL and President of the Advisory Council to the PRG sent messages of thanks to Chiefs of State, Presidents of Councils of Ministers or Premiers of countries which decided to recognize, and establish diplomatic relations with the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

On this occasion, on behalf of the South Viet Nam people, the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the South Viet Nam NFL and in their own names, Architect Huynh Tan Phat, and Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho warmly acclaimed the said decision which they regard as a new and very fine manifestation of militant solidarity and friendship, a very valuable encouragement, and timely support by the Governments and Peoples of many countries for South Vietnamese people who are determined to bring their resistance against US aggression, for national salvation to complete victory.

South Viet Nam Republic Provisional Revolutionary Government Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Thi Binh and Minister of National Defence Tran Nam Trung have also acknowledged the congratulatory messages received from their foreign counterparts of many countries on the occasion of their nominations.

## Sudan, Mali and Yugoslavia recognize the PRG of the RSVN

On June 19, 1969, the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Sudan decided to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, according to reports from Khartum.

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Head of the Delegation of the PRG of the RSVN to the Paris Conference, received on June 18, 1969 Mr. Yvo Vejvoda, Ambassador of Yugoslavia to France. The Yugoslav ambassador informed Mme Nguyen Thi Binh the Yugoslav government's decision, taken on June 12, to recognize the PRG of the RSVN.

— On June 28, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mali has make public a communique concerning the recognition of the PRG of the RSVN, according from Mali news.

The Communique announced that the Military Committee of national liberation, the Government of the Republic of Mali decided to recognize the PRG of the RSVN.

# The PRG is authentic and Legal Representative of the South Vietnamese People

*(Joint Communique on Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh's official visit to the German Democratic Republic)*

A joint communique was issued on June 26, 1969 by Otto Winzer, Foreign Minister of the GDR, and Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the PRG of the RSVN, on the occasion of the latter's official visit to the GDR. According to the communique, while in the GDR Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh was friendly received by Prime Minister Willy Stoph and had cordial talks with Foreign Minister Otto Winzer about problems of both parties' concern. The communique reads in part as follows:

"The two Ministers held that the friendly relations between the two peoples and Governments served the struggle against American and West German imperialisms, for peace in Europe and Southeast Asia. In this spirit the two Ministers have agreed to the development and consolidation of the relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of South Viet Nam.

"In the course of the talks the Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic reported on basic problems of the GDR internal and external policies and on the immediate tasks dealing with its all-round strengthening.

"Minister Nguyen Thi Binh reported on the struggle waged by the South Vietnamese people, especially on the recent South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the situation in South Viet Nam after the proclamation of the Republic of South Viet Nam and of its Provisional Revolutionary Government.

"Minister Nguyen Thi Binh pointed out that the proclamation of the RSVN and of its Provisional Revolutionary Government is the expression of the iron-will of the South Vietnamese people to achieve their right to self-determination and their fundamental national rights, namely independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

In addition, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh reported on the developments of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

Foreign Minister Otto Winzer regards the Republic of South Viet Nam and its Provisional Revolutionary Government as a historic event for the future of the South Vietnamese people. He stresses that the recognition, within a short time, of the Republic of South Viet Nam and of its Provisional Revolutionary Government by more than twenty countries spell out the great international significance of this event.

Minister Otto Winzer emphasized that this opportune development reflects the actual situation in South Viet Nam, conduces to the strengthening of solidarity in the struggle against the American aggressors and the puppets, and helps bring about independence and peace to the people of South Viet Nam.

He declares that the Government of the German Democratic Republic looks upon the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the authentic and legal representative of the entire South Vietnamese people, fully competent to settle every problem concerning South Viet Nam. He unreservedly supports the ten-point overall solution put forth by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and regards it a fair and sensible basis for the settlement of the South Vietnamese issue the key problem of which is the total withdrawal, without any condition attached, of the American and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, so that the South Vietnamese people may decide themselves their own affairs, without foreign interference.

The two Ministers ternly condemned the United States Government's policy of obstinately continuing and intensifying its war of aggression in South Viet Nam, and preventing the progress of the Paris Conference; they energetically condemned the United States repeated encroachments upon the security and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and demand that it put an immediate end to these criminal, illegal acts.

The two Ministers severely criticized the aid given by the West German Federal Republic to the United States aggression in South Viet Nam.

The Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Viet Nam highly appreciated the unwavering struggle waged by the German Democratic Republic against the imperialist policy of the West German Government; she resolutely protested West Germany's design to revise the territorial statu quo now prevailing in Europe, which is a policy fraught with a serious danger to peace in Europe and the world.

The Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Viet Nam helds that the tremendous achievements of the German Democratic Republic and its unwavering struggle against the policy of imperialist expansion of the West German Federal Republic actively helps ensure peace and security in Europe, stimulated the South Vietnamese people's resistance to aggression by the American imperialists. The Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic voices profound admiration for the South Vietnamese people's heroic struggle which he regards as an important contribution to the struggle of the world's peoples for peace and independence as well as to that of the German Democratic Republic for the security of Europe and for peace".

# IT IS THE ROAD OF AGGRESSIVE WAR WITH NO END

FOREIGN Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, spoke first. She criticized the US delegate for persisting in his roundabout allegations aimed at confusing the right and the wrong, equating the US which is the aggressor with the South Vietnamese people who are victim of aggression, and demanding the South Vietnamese people to pay a ransom for the cessation of the US aggressive war.

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh pointed out:

The US wants this Conference to be "a give-and-take process" in which it would compel the South Vietnamese people to "give up" their genuine independence and sovereignty and to "take" the pseudo-independence and sovereignty imposed by it upon the South Viet Nam people through the despotic, bellicist and corrupt Thieu-Ky-Huong administration. It clings to the absurd demand for "mutual withdrawal" while labelling the legitimate, logical and reasonable demands of the Vietnamese people as "unacceptable conditions."

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh stressed that the Paris Conference on Viet Nam still is marking time because the US persists in its dark design of aggression against Viet Nam and in its scheme to materialize its neo-colonialist policy in South Viet Nam. Meanwhile, with its goodwill to make the Conference move forward, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has advanced the ten-point overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem. The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have unanimously confirmed that this overall solution is the correct, logical and reasonable basis for the settlement of the South Viet Nam problem. The World Peace Assembly convened recently in Berlin with the participation of more than 1,000 delegates representing 56 international organisations and 320 national organisations belonging to 101 countries including the United States, unanimously held that the ten-point overall solution of the NLF is "a realistic initiative" to bring the Paris Conference on Viet Nam to success.

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh went on: In the face of the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people throughout the world, the Nixon administration stubbornly opposes the key problem that is, the US must withdraw from South Viet Nam all its troops and troops of the other foreign countries of the US camp without posing any condition, maintains the absurd claim for "mutual withdrawal and undertakes to exert "maximum military pressure" on the battlefield, by intensifying its aggressive war on the one hand, and continuing to increase the equipment and training of the puppet troops so as to prolong the war on the other.

Laying bare Nixon's argument at the June 10 news conference denying the US war escalation, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh made clear that it was announced by the US command that on June 21 alone, US aircraft in South Viet Nam made 5,000 sorties, ferrying 13,000 US and puppet troops to raid various parts of South Viet Nam and dropping thousands of tons of bomb including five-ton bombs on many areas. Last May, the US doubled its sweeps and fierce bombardments, killing or wounding thousands of South Vietnamese civilians. Along with intensifying the aggressive war, the US is obdurately clinging to the utterly reactionary bellicose and neo-colonialist Thieu-Ky-Huong administration and making it a tool to prolong the US aggressive war and maintain its neo-colonialist domination.

Meanwhile, encouraged by the US, the Thieu-Ky-Huong administration is trying to repress and persecute all those who stand for independence, peace and neutrality or who do not side with it.

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh quoted a "minister" of the Thieu-Ky-Huong administration as admitting recently that there are now 35,000 political prisoners in South Viet Nam, many of them detained without trial and quoted Tran Thien Khiem, Thieu's vice-premier, as boasting that in the terrorist campaign codenamed "Phoenix", the US and puppet troops had annihilated 18,000 people, and only within the first five months of this year they annihilated 5,000 people they labelled "Viet Cong or Viet Cong suspects".

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh pointed out: Of course, these figures are far below the real ones, and everybody knows that the victims they killed are patriots who do not submit to them. This is the kind of "peace and democracy" which Nguyen Van Thieu is "co-operating" with the US to achieve in South Viet Nam, this is the kind of "peace" and "democracy" in the defence of which Nixon continues to force young Americans to die.

In conclusion, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh emphasized: It is evident that Nixon is not on the "right road" as he boasted but in fact he is continuing the road of aggressive war with no end in sight followed by the Johnson administration.

By following that road, Mr Nixon can only reap still heavier defeats. All the Nixon administration's hopes of exerting maximum military pressure to win a position of strength on the battlefield as well as at the conference table, maintaining the puppet administration and army and "de-Americanizing" the war are sheer illusions.

By countering the legitimate demands of the Vietnamese people, the American people and the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, the Nixon administration only impedes the progress of this conference and meets with heavier defeats and ever stronger criticism by public opinion.

# US-PUPPETS' NEW CRIMES IN JUNE

CARRYING on their scheme to secure a "position of strength" on the battlefield as well as at the conference table, the Americans and their henchmen are piling up new crimes against the South Vietnamese.

In June alone, they launched "mop-ups" in all provinces, causing considerable losses to the people in lives and property.

Around Da Nang American, puppet and satellite troops mounted 13 raids from I AM to 6 AM on the 21th, burning 250 houses and 132 people were killed, with cudgels, rifle butts and solutions of soap and of chilly in water, they tortured over 30 people to incapacity on the spot. Among the victims there were two children of 12 and 14, whose arms and legs had been broken.

In Tay Ninh, Kontum, Pleiku and other provinces, the enemy carried out 50 battalion-sized operations throughout the day and night of June 18. According to preliminary reports, these "sweeps" resulted in the killing of more than 100 people, 57 others were tortured to death on the spot, including 16-year-old Nguyen Van Ha who was disembowelled, an estimated 100 more arrested and 500 houses on vast area entirely levelled.

In Quang Tri and Thua Thien a big round-the-clock operation took place on June 19 and 20 in populated areas near the base of A-So. Initial reports say that the US, puppet and satellite forces which acted in close coordination killed over 100 people and tortured 15 to death. Most of the victims were old men and women and children. Orchards and other property were completely destroyed and almost 200 houses reduced to ashes.

In those "mop-ups" which were undertaken throughout South Viet Nam, thousands of innocent people were arrested. Money exactions from the latter are assuming in such proportion as to give rise to alarm in the Saigon "Lower House" on June 20. "Representative" Ngo Cong Duc said: "The police has made illegal arrests and threatened the victims so as to exact money from them." Vo Huu Thu, "Minister in charge of relations with the National Assembly", had this to say: "Now there are nearly 35,000 political prisoners who have been under detention for a long time already, among them many haven't been tried".

Bloody "sweeps" aside, the US-puppets are intensifying bombing missions by B-52s and other fighter planes on populous areas, even on those adjoining urban centres.

On June 21-22, B-52s struck day and night at a region near the provincial capital of Tay Ninh. According to still incomplete figures the number of houses destroyed reached the 1,000-mark, cultivated lands devastated amounted to 300 hectares and the death toll-mostly old people, women and children-exceeds 100.

On June 18, B-52 flew 173 sorties over Trang Bang killing 92 people, injuring many others and destroying over 100 hectares of paddies and orchards.

Within 24 hours-June 20-flying fortresses dropped 1,800 tons of bombs on Thua Thien, Kontum and Tay Ninh, causing 250 deaths.

And on the single day of June 21, 5,000 missions were flown-3,000 by jet choppers, 51 by AC-47G and 1966 by B52s-over populated areas in Tay Ninh, Bien Hoa and Saigon. These raids caused heavy damages, a large number of people were made homeless, and their garments and other property consumed by fire.

Giving an idea of the effect of the American superforts' strikes, AP (Juin 24) said: Exactly four years ago, B-52s dropped the first bombs on South Viet Nam. They flew 50,000 missions, unleashed over a million tons of bombs on areas from the Mekong delta to the narrow strip of land of North Viet Nam, causing a large death toll and destroying extensive croplands and a large number of houses.

Parallel to the use of B-52s and intensification of "mop-up" operations all over South Viet Nam, the Americans have also resorted to toxic chemicals in their attempt to bring our people to their knees. In June alone this means of warfare has been utilized in Quang Nam, Quang Tri, Thua Thien, Tay Ninh, Binh Long and other provinces. According to preliminary reports, toxic chemicals effected 1,000 hectares of paddies and poisoned more than 1,200 civilians.

Democratic senator D. Mc Carthy of New York has admitted that it is the United States which has violated the 1925 Geneva Convention by using tear gas and defoliants in South Viet Nam (UPI, March 3, 1969).

The afore-cited facts unmistakably spell out the inhumanity of the US aggressors and the traitorous nature of the Thieu-Ky-Huong gang, their agents.

# PRICES OF NECESSITIES UP *IN SAIGON*

Under the US aggressors and Thieu-Ky-Huong rule, various strata of the population and more particularly the labouring people find it hard to make the two ends meet. Prices of daily necessaries have been spiralling, raising the prices of goods, driving workers, militarymen and civil servants onto the path of death. The Thieu-Ky-Huong clique is carrying out a fascist economic measure aimed at bleeding white the masses".

| | Vietnamese piastres |
|---|---|
| — I bunch of Vietnamese convolvulus | up from 5 to 8 — |
| — I cake of soya cheese — | 5 — 8 — |
| — I litre of fish sauce — | 50 — 100 — |
| — I kg of pork — | 200 — 500 — |
| — I kg of sugar — | 28 — 42 — |
| — 100 kg of rice — | 2500 —5200 — |
| — I kg of 8 or 9-leaf cabbage — | 10 — 40 — |
| — I carrot — | — 20 — |
| — I kg of lettuce — | — 250 — |
| — I bottle of "33" beer — | 19 — 31 — |
| — 100g of gold from 11,500 to | 12,000 piastres |
| — I dollar 180 — | 190 — 190 — |
| (free rate of exchange) | |

The economic and political straits of South Vietnamese cities, in particular of Saigon, touched off an unprecedented turmoil.

The fascist price hike has made things harder for the urban population. Said a number of members of the Saigon "National Assembly": "The government is planning to ruin commercial circles, to deceive the population by

The Saigonese are coupling their vigorous opposition to such a step with action for an end of the war, the removal of the Thieu-Ky-Huong triumvirate and the formation of a peace cabinet. Under pressure of their struggle the Lower Chamber passed resolution calling for the dismissal of the Tran Van Huong administration and cancellation of disastrous economic measures and all unfair taxes.

**SERUM PRODUCED IN THE LIBERATED ZONE**

# REVOLUTIONARY POWER SET UP ALL OVER SOUTH VIET NAM

CONGRESSES of People's Representatives have recently been held in the provinces of Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong, Darlac and Cheo Reo to elect Revolutionary People's Councils and Committees at provincial level.

The Revolutionary People's Committee of Khanh Hoa with Le Tung as Chairman, and Nguyen Ngat as Deputy Chairman, comprised 8 members including a woman.

The Lam Dong 9 members Revolutionary People's Committee was headed by Nguyen Ngoc Canh as Chairman Ma Huong and Ma Ba as Deputy Chairmen.

The Darlac Revolutionary People's Committee with Chairman Y Brok and Deputy Chairman, Mr. Hri was made up of 9 members from Ede, Merong, Mthu and Kinh nationalities.

The Cheo Reo Revolutionary People's Committee with Ro Chom Thep as Chairman and Siu Pai as Deputy Chairman consisted of 7 Jar nationality members.

These Revolutionary People's Provincial Committees proclaimed the abolition of local puppet administration and called on people of all nationalities to rally around revolutionary power in the national struggle against US aggression.

The members of the Congresses of People's Representatives of these provinces sent congratulatory messages to the Provisional Revolutionary Government, expressing their confidence in the Government and pledging strict implementation of its policies.

In Nam Bo, from May 30 to June 15, 7 more districts elected Revolutionary People's Committees: Can Giuoc, Nha Be, Tan Tru (south Long An), Duc Hoa (North Long An) Tri Ton (An Giang), Tau Thanh B (Can Tho) and Go Dau (Tay Ninh). The members of these committees appeared before the people, made public their programs of action and appealed to the local armed forces and people to closely unite, press their widespread offensives and simultaneous uprisings and mark the emergence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government with new exploits.

According to GPA, People's Revolutionary Power has been recently set up in Quang Duc, Binh Thuan, Ba Ria, Long Khanh and Southern Long An provinces.

The People's Revolutionary Committee of Dalat city, Tuyen Duc province has been elected in a Congress in June 4 and 5.

Five other districts-Kien Duc and Duc Xuyen(Quang Duc province) Tan Chau and An Phu (An Giang province) have also established their Revolutionary Power.

All told, up to June 28, People's Revolutionary Power has been set up in:

**— 1280 villages**
**— 136 districts**
**— 31 provinces**
**— 4 cities**

*editorial*

# The right path to genuine peace in Viet Nam

Though half of the year 1969 is gone by, Richard Nixon has not made any step toward peace. While compaigning for the presidency and after his inauguration, he has never ceased to boast of his "good-will for peace". To his credit there are an 8-point program, the Midway joint communique, some press conferences and fairly many pronouncements about an end to the Viet Nam war. In pratice, nevertheless, he has trodden the opposite way.

Nixon's policy is to "maintain the maximum military pressure" on the theatres of operations, intensify the war in South Viet Nam and speed up the equipment and training of the Saigon army in an attempt to "de-Americanize" the war. He argues that the US does not escalade the war though, for instance, on June 21 the US air force made 5,000 sorties, airlifting 13,000 American and puppet raiders and dropping thousands of tons of bombs (among them 5-ton bombs) in many areas of South Viet Nam. Similarly, Operation Phoenix and the "accelerated pacification program" are causing untold sufferings and mournings to the population.

The US president has resolved to withdraw 25,000 men and is trumpeting that this move forms a facet of the "widely-open peace door"—a farce which has been rapidly exposed. Indeed, it is the officers and men of the US 3rd Battalion, 10th Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, which points out that Nixon's is a "withdrawal on paper".

Meanwhile, at the Paris Conference, Washington's representatives keep on ruminating over "mutual withdrawal" which in effect serves as a trick to hinder the pallout of American troops. Nixon, who has declared the US will accept whatever decision of the South Vietnamese people, is in fact shoring up the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, doing his level best to varnish them and sticking to them as an instrument of aggression and neo-colonialist domination.

The US president's words are totally at variance with his deeds. Obviously, the Nixon administration does not yet depart from its stubborn stand of aggression and its perfidious attitude in the search for a solution to the South Vietnamese problem. It must bear full responsibility for the ever more complex and serious situation in South Viet Nam, and the deadlock at the Paris Conference.

The US is the aggressor; the sole aggressor troops in South Viet Nam are those of the US and its satellites. They have trampled upon the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and systematically wrecked the whole of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. To terminate the war, restore peace in Viet Nam and put an end to the sufferings of the American people, the US must stop aggression, withdraw all American and satellite troops without posing any condition whatsoever. That is the key problem to a peaceful settlement of the South Vietnamese problem, as clearly stated by the NFL overall solution which also emphasizes that "the Vietnamese people's right to fight for the defence of their Fatherland is the sacred, inalienable right of every people. The question of the Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam shall be resolved by the Vietnamese parties among themselves". That is a most legitimate and reasonable demand as well as a logic solution to the relationship between the US-the aggressor, and the Vietnamese people who resist aggression. As to the other questions, they take on an internal character and should be tackled by the Vietnamese themselves without US interference. It is for this reason that the NFL overall solution unequivocally says: "The people of South Viet Nam settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference. They decide themselves the political regime of South Viet Nam through free and democratic general elections. Through free and democratic general elections, a constituent Assembly will be set up, a constitution worked out and a coalition government of South Viet Nam installed, reflecting national concord and the broad union of all social strata".

The problem is thus crystal-clear, that is, the determination of a process for the South Vietnamese people to decide themselves, and in a most democratic fashion, their own political regime without foreign interference. That is the most equitable and logic proceeding, consonant with the actual situation in South Viet Nam.

Not only does the Nixon administration is up against those fundamental problems, it continues to plunge deeper into the US cruel war of aggression. It keeps clamouring that its efforts to seek a "common basis for discussions" have been frustrated. The above analysis, however, shows that there exists no "common basis" at all between the position of an obdurate and perfidious aggressor and the sound and just stand and serious attitude of the people and Provisional Revolutionary Government of the

*(Continued on page 5*

# The Good Tidings Came to Saigon

There was a bustle in Ward X in Saigon that morning, not the bustle of the heavy traffic or of swarms of troops, GI's, soldiers from US satellites, puppet servicemen. Under the rows of lush tamarinds, in the morning sun, streams of Saigonese moved in opposite directions, in nervous excitement: there was something unusual, something cheerful in each of their gestures, familiar words and steps and hurried shake-hands.

It was june the 11th.

Walking at my side, Thong, an employee of a big trade firm said in a whisper, "We've got two bits of good news within less than two weeks; the emergence of Saigon Revolutionary Committee and now the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. We've been expecting it for twenty years; haven't we?".

Before I had time to answer, we heard police whistles which set off a stampede at the Cross-Road. Newsboys elbowed their ways through the crowd and ran as quick as their legs could carry them, throwing their papers on clusters of people crying, "Good news! Good news! The Provisional Revolutionary Government has been formed! Help yourselves, folks!"

So one or two Saigon sheets had carried it! And the Saigon police, instructed to seize every copy of it, was out for the newsboys who, in their flight, distributed free their wares to the public. Thong took me into a coffee house, to avoid the commotion and confusion in the streets. The shop was filled with all sorts of people. At the entrance, were squatting quartet of motor cycle-cabmen sipping their coffee and chattering under their breath. At a table nearby, two puppet officers meticulously looked at the rings of their cigarettes' smoke, glancing now and then at a group of noisy students in a corner. Behind the counter, the buxom owner of the place kept zealously telling the patrons: "The Provisional Revolutionary Government has been set up, with Architect Huynh Tan Phat a fellow Saigonese at it head. You can get the details in the "Opinion" and in the "Justic". Our stuff is not bad this morning. Have a cup of it while reading your paper."

At a table next to ours, a Saigon army lieutenant-colonel, hair fashionably done, uniform well pressed, was sharing a newspaper with a girl-student. They were eagerly reading the PRG programme of action. "Excellent"! this platform," the girl cried suddenly, "It's as good as the Front's, to points for the restoration of peace... Dont you think so?".

Her escort nodded while folding up the paper and putting it in his briefcase.

"Shrewd politicians, these Viet Cong!", he answered in a mild voice. "As for Messrs Thieu-Ky, their only strength in this so saying: he gave a gentle tap to his hipholster.

"Aren't you afraid, my dear Colonel?", said the girl with a tinge of malice in her voice.

"No, why should I? Their policy toward us is quite clear", the military replied." I've read it carefully in their program of action."

From a table near a window a voice rose:

"Checkmate! It's a darn clever move". A bald man smiling broadly, was looking up at his companion, his spectacles far down on his nose.

The sun was already high up. The shop was packed to capacity. Friends and acquaintances passed the time of day with a cryptic. "This morning, the coffee tastes most delicious for us, Saigonese!".

***

A young teacher, Nguyen Tu T... asked me to come with him to his school which was in such a state of agitation. Pupils and students in groups of three or five, were passionately discussing. They told one another about the time-table of the Liberation Radio and Voice of Viet Nam broadcasts. Many expressed the wish to be able to follow in the steps of Ho Hau Nhut, (PRG Vice-minister), Tran Hieu Dang (member of the CC of the ANDPF) and others and join in the fighting and do their bits for the country.

My friend informed me that many students had taped the most important documents of the PRG from the radio. Their paper was getting ready a special issue in honour of the PRG. Their various groups of canvassers and the city armed self-defence units had been very active, trying to outwit one another in zeal.

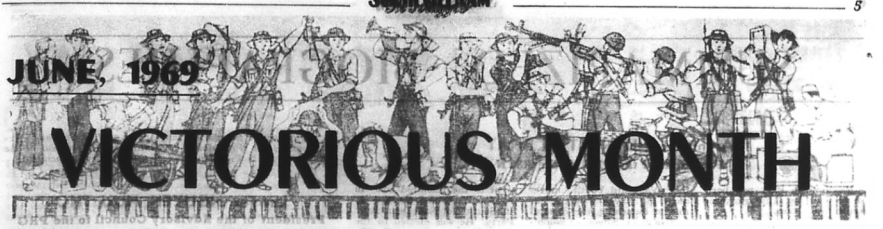
Many students from the Science and Medicine Faculties, Tuan, Hoang, Nga, Hue, Lan, Thuy and others whom I had met in action in the Hue Giang, Phan The Hien, Ton Dan, Phan Van Tri, Ham Nghi, Bac Dang street corners in this year early spring told me that many million copies of the PRG documents had been disseminated but there was still great demand for them from not only Saigonese but also GI's satellite troops and puppet armymen who all wanted to have a look at them.

I inquired about the intelligentsia's attitude regarding the PRG of an old professor who unhurriedly replied, "Well, most of them welcome and trust the revolutionary rule. They wish to have opportunities to meet members of the PRG or of their city Revolutionary Committee. A minority wants to go abroad to change their nationality...". Throwing away his cigarette's butt and lighted another, he vigorously puffed at it.

"The wheel of history will continue to turn," he added. "What must happen will happen. There can't be two suns in the solar system, can there? And the revolution sun has risen pretty high, hasn't it?". Then he smiled such a contented smile as I had never seen on his lips before.

The midday sun bore down hard on Saigon but between the lines of the green tamarinds of the streets, a whiff of fresh air had been blowing since this morning from the liberated areas.

**(From our special correspondent)**



# JUNE, 1969

# VICTORIOUS MONTH

THE pendulum of victory continued swinging in favour of the armed forces and people in South Viet Nam last month, which was marked the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

On the nights of June 5 and 18 alone, they mounted hundreds of assaults on enemy bases and positions.

The targets included the field command post of Gen. Creighton Abrams at **Phu Bai**; the headquarters of the US. Ist Infantry Division, Air Cavalry Division, Ist Airborne Division, 9th Infantry Division, the headquarters of the puppet 2nd Corps Area and 2nd Ranger Inter-group on the High Plateaux; and many airfields, supply complexes, and military ports in **Tan Son Nhut, Da Nang, Kontum, Dong Ha**, etc.

They also sprang repeated attacks on Highways 12, 13, 14 and 19, destroying or damaging nearly 800 military vehicles and wrecking thousands of tons of fuel or other war materials.

Within the 4 days ending June 8, the armed forces and people in **Binh Long** province killed or wounded nearly 900 men and destroyed or damaged nearly 300 military vehicles of the US 11th Armoured Regiment at the Xa Cat crossroads area.

From June 6 to 24, the armed forces and people in the highland province of **Kontum** laid siege to the enemy Special Forces camp at Ben Het, Plei Can and intercepted reinforcements, putting out of action more than 1,600 enemy and destroying 183 military vehicles.

On Highway 9, the armed forces and people in northern **Quang Tri** in the first half of June mounted dozens of attacks on enemy convoys or positions. From June 15 to 20, they killed or wounded more than 1,000 US and puppet troops, and wrecked 51 military vehicles.

In **Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh,** and **Phu Yen** provinces, (Central Viet Nam) the PLAF assaulted the enemy without let-up. On the night of June 6, they struck enemy positions in Da Nang city, assaulted the Nuoc Man and Da Nang airfields, the Son Tra military port, and many other positions in Hoi An provincial capital and in Hieu Duc, Duy Xuyen, Hieu Nghia, Phuoc Tuong and An Hoa districts. Over 2,000 enemy troops were wiped out, and 39 aircraft destroyed.

On the **High Plateaux**, the PLAF knocked out 300 US and puppet troops, destroyed more than 160 military vehicles, and set ablaze over 200 tons of war materials on Highways 14 and 19.

From June 5 to 10, the armed forces and people in the provinces north and northeast of Saigon attacked more than 80 enemy positions, killing or wounding nearly 8,000 enemy troops, destroying 551 vehicles, shooting down or wrecking on the ground more than 100 aircraft, and shattering over 50 cannon or heavy mortars.

The liberation forces in **Tay Ninh, Binh Long, Phuoc Long** and **Long Khanh** provinces in the 5 days ending June 20 put out of action six thousand odd enemy troops, and destroyed over 400 military vehicles including more than 300 tanks and armoured cars. In 3 ambushes on June 18, 19 and 20 Highway 13 in Binh Long province, the liberation armed forces wiped out nearly 1,000 enemy, gutted or damaged 206 military vehicles, and shot down 26 planes. On June 18 and 19, the PLAF in Tay Ninh province killed or wounded more than 1,300 enemy in Phu Khuong and Chau Thanh areas, heavily trouncing 3 battalions.

The armed forces in **My Tho** province in the Mekong River delta assaulted series of enemy positions in the province's capital, the US base camp at Binh Duc and most of the military sub-sectors and many other military positions bordering comunication lines..

Nearly 1,200 enemy troops were put out of action in My Tho town and along Highway 4 alone.

The regional armed forces from June 5 to 8 killed or wounded nearly 500 US and puppet troops in Chau Doc capital, of **An Giang** province, and in Tri Ton township and the bases at Vinh Trung and Ba Xoai. They shot down or destroyed on the ground 7 planes, and sank or set aflame 4 war vessels. On the single night of June 14, the liberation main forces wiped out one multi-battalion ranger-force in Mount Dai area.

In close-coordination with the armed attacks, the population in areas under enemy control rose up to punish "pacification" teams and spies.

These powerful attacks have further demoralized the enemy, causing many GIs to balk at reckless acts, and making puppet troops desert in great numbers.

On June 26, the PLAF in northern **Quang Tri** province assaulted a battalion-sized unit of the enemy on Hill 420 five kilometres southwest of Huong Hoa district town. In one hour the liberation forces wiped out two motorized companies and one artillery battery, killing or wounding nearly 300 GIs, wrecking 31 military vehicles including 16 tanks and armoured cars.

On the night of June 12, home guard forces attacked the Huu Ngan district quarters in **Hue** city, shattering 3 blockhouses and destroying many puppet administrative offices. They also decimated a "civil guard" platoon and destroyed a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

The liberation armed propaganda teams operated in co-ordination with the home-guards.

## GIs refuse to fight

Many GIs involved in a raid on Tan Trung and Minh Duc villages, Mo Cay district, Ben Tre province, in the Mekong delta province, on May 5 openly challenged orders to fight immediately after being disgorged from helicopters.

After vain attempts to intimidate the revolting GIs the commanders had to ferry back to the Binh Duc base in My Tho province.

On April 25, an American battalion stationed in the same province had refused to go to the rescue of troops of the 7th puppet division under attack by the PLAF, the agency further said.

*On these light sampans, the PLAF are searching after enemy troops.*

*editorial*

## The right path...

Republic of South Viet Nam who are victoriously fighting the US aggressors, one which will bring about the genuine peace in Viet Nam and enable the US government to get honourably out of the South Viet Nam quagmire, is the path shown by the NFL 10-point overall solution: to end aggression, unconditionally withdraw all the American and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, and let the South Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs, without US interference. Should the Washington obstinately engage in an opposite path, it could not escape a shameful faillure in South Viet Nam and growing protest in the US and the world over.

The South Vietnamese people are deeply attached to peace, a genuine peace that goes hand in hand with independence and freedom. So long as the American aggressors trample upon their sacred national rights, and do not want to pull out unconditionally all their troops and those of their satellites, in the flesh of victories, the South Vietnamese people march forward despite all difficulties with the determination to fight and win a complete victory over the invaders and to topple the puppet administration with a view to attaining at any cost their fundamental objectives: independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity, in advance toward the peaceful reunification of the country.

# SUMMARIZED BIOGRAPHIES

*Following are summarized biographies of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and of the Advisory Council (Ed.)*

## Architect HUYNH TAN PHAT
### President of the PRG of the RSVN

Huynh Tan Phat was born in 1913 in My Tho province, South Viet Nam.

He began working in the democratic movement against fascism and colonialism in 1936, when still a student, and continued his activity throughout the rule of the French and the occupation by the Japanese.

He made great contributions in this period to the mobilization of the national movement in the forms of activities to "propagate the National Language", to give "Relief to the victims of famine in the North" (in 1945) and the patriotic movement of students and pupils.

He became director of the "Thanh Nien" (Youth) magazine, a pro-revolution organ of struggle, and was one of the founders and stimulators of the "Vanguard Youth" movement. He played a very active role in launching the General Uprising in Saigon - Cholon - Gia Dinh area in August 1945.

During his stay in Saigon for underground activity under the French occupation, he was arrested on two occasions.

He went to the liberated zone in 1949, and assumed responsible posts as Director of the Nam Bo Information Service and member of the Committee of Resistance and Administration of the Saigon - Cholon Special Zone.

Back in Saigon after the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, he took part in leading the mass movement against the US-Diem scheme of sabotage against the Geneva Agreements and of aggression against South Viet Nam.

As required by his work he went to the liberated zone in 1959 as Secretary General of the South Viet Nam Democratic Party. He was elected to the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and was appointed :

— Vice - President of the Presidium, and Secretary General of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NFL, and

— Chairman of the NFL Committee in Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh.

Early in 1965 he led a delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to the Indo-Chinese People's Conference in Phnom Penh for the further strengthening of the friendship and militant solidarity among the nations in Indo-China.

## Lawyer NGUYEN HUU THO
### President of the Advisory Council to the PRG of the RSVN.

He was born on July 10, 1910 in Cholon, from a functionary family. After graduating with high qualification from the Faculty of Law in France, he returned to the country and worked as a barrister for many years during which he gained high esteem among the people.

Throughout the war of resistance against the French colonialists, he courageously defended the resistance workers arraigned by the ruling circles, and for which he was recognized by his colleagues as a worthy representative of the Vietnamese intelligentsia.

After taking part in many struggles against the enemy on many fronts, in 1949, he led the struggle of students, public servants and intellectuals in Saigon — Cholon against the colonialist ruling circles' policy of repression, for democratic freedoms and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

In 1950, for his participation in the leadership of the mammoth demonstration on March 19 against the intervention by the US which was lending a hand to the French colonialists in the Indo-China war, he was arrested and jailed in Lai Chau (North Viet Nam) until 1952. After the Geneva Agreements was signed in 1954 he founded the peace movement in Saigon — Cholon area and became Vice-President of the movement. Again he was arrested by the enemy and was transferred from one jail to another during many years.

With the people's help, he escaped from house arrest in Phu Yen (central part of Central Viet Nam) in 1961. After going to the liberated zone, he has since actively taken part in the people's great struggle against US aggression, for national salvation.

Early in 1962, the First Congress of the South Viet Nam NFL unanimously elected him Chairman of the Central Committee of the NFL. In early 1964, the Second Congress of the NFL unanimously re-elected him to this post and concurrently as President of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee.

Ever since, acting with a high sense of responsibility and constantly living up to the confidence of the NFL and the entire army and people of the South Viet Nam, he has made big contributions to the leadership of the NFL, bringing the sacred war of resistance of the South Vietnamese people to the present brilliant victories.

## Dr. PHUNG VAN CUNG
### Vice-President of the PRG of the RSVN
### Vice-Minister of Home Affairs

He was born in 1908 in Vinh Long province, South Viet Nam.

After graduating from the Hanoi Medical Faculty, he took charge of public health service in Rach Gia and Chau Doc provinces, and, later, worked at the Foukien Hospital in Cholon.

He was esteemed for his ardent patriotism and his active contribution to the revolution.

While a high-ranking official in the Ngo Dinh Diem administration, he stiffly opposed the US-Diem policy of making use of intellectuals in the suppression of the people's patriotic movement.

To serve better the struggle for national independence, he and his family went to the liberated zone in 1960, thus began his direct participation in the resistance to US aggression, for national salvation, with his important posts as :

— Vice-President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

— Chairman of the South Viet Nam Peace Committee, and

— President of the South Viet Nam Liberation Red Cross.

## Lawyer TRINH DINH THAO
### Vice-President of the Advisory Council to the PRG of the RSVN

He was born in 1901 in Ha Dong province, and lived in Saigon for 40 years. He was Doctor of Law (Faculty of Economics), Master of Arts, graduate of the Institute of Economics and Commerce, and the Special Penal Law School, Laureate of the Aix-Marseille Faculty of the Law (First Prize for International law in 1926, prize winner for his thesis in 1929.)

He later became lawyer of the Saigon Supreme Court.

From 1927, he led the movement of the Vietnamese students in France for Viet Nam's independence. Back in the country in 1930 he was adviser to Pham Cong Tac, Pope of the Cao Dai religion, and to the Viet Nam Evangelical Church in the struggle for the freedom of belief.

At the Indo-Chinese Congress 1937 he was elected to the Presidium of the Congress and, together with Nguyen An Ninh, drafted a petition for freedom, democracy and a reform of the French colonial regime.

After the Japanese coup d'etat in 1945, thinking that the opportunity had come to win independence for the country, he agreed to assume the post of Minister of Justice in the Tran Trong Kim government.

During the nine years of the first resistance war, upholding his patriotic stand, he refused to cooperate with the French colonialists.

From 1954 to 1955, he was Honorary President of peace movement against US intervention in Viet Nam's affairs and to demand the Ngo Dinh Diem administration to respect the Geneva Agreements.

Afterward, he was arrested by the Diem administration together with other intellectuals and upper class members.

In 1963, he took part in the Buddhist movement against the brutal dictatorial Diem — Nhu regime, and was arrested. Only after the overthrow of the Diem — Nhu brothers he was set free.

In 1965 he was arrested by the Phan Huy Quat puppet government for having supported the Mobilization Committee for peace and signed a peace petition.

After his release, he continued his activity among the intellectuals. In 1967, He was jailed by the Thieu-Ky puppet clique.

In early 1968, together with other personalities and intellectuals, he campaigned for the founding of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces of which he was elected Chairman.

## Professor NGUYEN VAN KIET
### Vice-President and Minister of Education and Youth of the PRG of the RSVN

He was born in 1906 in Long An province, South Viet Nam. He graduated M.A. in Poitiers in 1931 and got a degree in philosophy in Paris in 1933.

He taught at the Phan Thanh Giang College in Can Tho and the Nguyen Dinh Chieu College in My Tho, and, later, at the Faculty of Letters and the Normal College in Saigon.

When the resistance to French aggression broke out in 1945, he took to the maquis.

Back to the towns, he went on participating in the resistance war in Cholon, My Tho and Saigon.

His ability won him the post of Chief Supervisor of secondary schools in all of South Viet Nam from 1953 to 1958. A clear appraisal of the odious nature of the US aggressors, however, put him in permanent opposition to the successive US- fostered puppet administrations. Together with other patriotic intellectuals, he published the monthly "Voice of Intellectuals" for the development of national culture and for a peaceful, independent, sovereign South Viet Nam.

With these goals in mind, he went to the liberated zone in 1968, and, together with other intellectuals and patriotic personalities, founded the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, of which he became a Central Committee member.

## NGUYEN DOA
### Vice-President of the PRG of the RSVN.

He was born in 1896 in Quang Nam province, South Viet Nam.

After graduation from the State School in Hue, he became a teacher. Prompted by his love for the country, he actively helped the student strikes in Hue in 1923, and wrote in the review "New Century" to denounce corrupt mandarins. He was warned and put in jail many times by the rulers.

In the resistance war against the French colonialists, he refused all offers for the posts of provincial governor of Quang Nam and Director of Central Viet Nam Economy Department.

Well known for his charity and deep love for his compatriots, he has worked in various Buddhist organizations, thus winning the love of Baddhists and his election as Chairman of the Association for Study of Buddhism in Central Viet Nam.

Despite his old age, he has many times participated in hunger strikes to protest the dictatorial US-puppet regime and zealously taken part in the resistance to US aggression, for national salvation. He went to the liberated zone in early 1968 for a direct part in the war against US aggression.

# WARM UNIVERSAL WELCOME FOR SOUTH VIET NAM REPUBLIC PRG

THE formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, an event of great significance, commanded from the very beginning world-wide interest and has been watched with much sympathy.

Over twenty governments have recognized and decided to establish diplomatic relations- many at ambassadorial level- with the South Viet Nam PRG and, in a short time, 11 international organizations of workers, youths, students, women, lawyers, journalists... have come out in staunch support for it.

Such interzonal bodies as the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, the Tri-Continental Solidarity Committee, the Latin American Students' Union..., many Committees of Solidarity and Friendship with the Vietnamese people (USSR Union of Friendship and Cultural relations with the Foreign Countries associations. The Soviet People's Joint Conference of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People, the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with the South Vietnamese People, the Uganda Committee of Solidarity with Struggling Viet Nam...) sent congratulatory messages to Architect Huynh Tan Phat, President of the SVNPRG and Lawyer Nguyen Hiu Tho, Chairman of the Advisory Council to the SVNPRG. The messages expressed confidence in the complete victory of the struggle for liberation under the leadership of the SVNPRG and unreserved support for the SVNPRG 12-point program of action and recognized the SVNPRG as the authentic and legal representative of the South Vietnamese people. Such great International or National Conferences as World Peace Conferences, the Soviet Peace Conference, the 2nd Congress of German Women, the Conference of the World Peace Council in Berlin, the International Meeting of 75 Communist and Workers' Parties, issued resolutions, statements and appeals calling on the peoples of various countries to strongly support the SVNPRG program of action, demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the US troops, the settlement of the South Viet Nam problem on the basis of the NFL 10-point overall solution.

Through meetings, lectures, exhibitions, special radio and TV programs, the peoples of the socialist countries, and newly independent countries have shown their staunch support for the struggle of the South Vietnamese people against US aggression.

NFL Representations abroad have received from local people countless congratulatory messages and visits and petitions protesting against the American war of aggression in South Viet Nam, denouncing Nixon's "withdrawal of 25,000 GI's" trick and the illegality of the Saigon puppet administration.

On June 11, four American personalities representing progressive Americans called on the Delegation of the SVNPRG to tell their joy at the formation of the SVNPRG and their determination to militate for the early withdrawal of all American troops.

It is not possible to enumerate all acts and deeds of support from progressives all the world over. This warm and whole-hearted reception accorded immediately to the SVNPRG represented a major success of the South Vietnamese people in the international arena.

The wave of support to the SVNPRG has been rising higher throughout the world, and made short work of all slanders and misrepresentations of the American aggressors and of their henchmen.

Nine religious and pacifist organizations have started in the US capital two days of struggle campaign demanding that the US government put an end to their aggression war in Viet Nam and the restoration of peace.

Those organizations issued a declaration protesting against the US government sending American troops to participate to the aggression war in Viet Nam and denouncing the Nixon administration's fallacious allegations that GI's are dying in Viet Nam to assure to the Vietnamese people the right to elect their own government.

The declaration stressed that in reality the Americans are making war for a government (Saigon puppet administration) who are sending their fellow citizens to prison because they struggle for an end to US aggression war in Viet Nam.

A group of leaders of those organizations went to the Pentagon to expound to the army-command the US people's point of view.

At a press conference organized after that, doctor Benjamin Spock, a well-known american personality, announced that the demonstrators had expressed their profound anxiety not to see an end to the Viet Nam war.

The campaign organizers went to the Ministry of Justice and the State department where they read a list of GIs killed in Viet Nam.

The most important demonstration took place on the afternoon of June 17, when more than 100 representatives of organizations against the Viet Nam war met at the Pentagon.

Here, an old woman held in her hands a megaphone. Her feet were paralysed. She tried to rise from her wheel-chair. With emotion she said: My boy has died in Viet Nam, where you sent him. You are criminals! I say this in the name of all the women who will no longer see their sons!"

On June 16, the demonstrators met before the recruitment centre at Oakland (California) where as a sign of protest against american aggression war in Viet Nam, they read out a list of more than of 35,000 GI's killed in Viet Nam.

On the same day, at a graduation ceremony organized in New Haven University (Connecticut), students of this school held a demonstration protesting the aggression war in Viet Nam.

The "Business Executives love for Viet Nam peace" a business men's organization against the Viet Nam war sent on June 9, to the american Congress a petition demanding that the US government reduce Viet Nam war expenditure.

## AMERICAN PEOPLE'S NEW CAMPAIGN OF STRUGGLE

# The Tech Nich Victory

Tech Nich, base of the Third Brigade of the US First Air Cavalry Division and the First Brigade of the US First Infantry Division, is located on top of a hill with gentle slopes, hemmed in between two deep jungle streams, four kilometres northeast of Hon Quan. It is part of the defence system north of Saigon, and covers Hon Quan and Highway 13. At the same time it is the jumping-off ground for peripheral blocking operations and participates in the defence of Saigon itself.

Its garrison comprises 2,000 men: the operational headquarters of the 3rd Brigade, the rear base of the First Brigade, two artillery battalions (105-mm., 155-mm., and 175-mm. guns) one squadron of helicopters, one squadron of reconnaissance planes, one company of military police, one maintenance company for transport planes, engineers, signal corps, etc. There is an airstrip where heavy transport planes (C.123s and C.130s) can land, and another for helicopters.

The whole base is about six square kilometres in area and is surrounded by dozens of fences of all kinds, minefields, hundreds of bunkers arranged in many rows and tiers and capable of mutual fire support.

On the night of May 11, NFL storm squads silently stole into the enemy position. It was raining. Enemy howitzers remained covered with tarpaulins and the GIs, tired out by a day of strenuous operations, had slipped into their bunkers for a rest.

At a quarter past midnight, NFL heavy guns opened up on the command post, the signal centre, the artillery emplacements, the helipad, the parking area for vehicles, the storage depots... The sky was in ablaze with towering flames.

When the violent barrage ended, the attackers rushed forward, firing submachine-guns, hurling grenades and satchel charges, and acted according to a well-coordinated plan. Enemy defences were quickly subdued.

The second storm Group darted into the artillery positions, the airstrip, and blasted the headquarters of the Third Brigade, US First Air Cav. Division, at the end of the runway. Fifteen minutes later, the NFL flag fluttered over the enemy command post.

The GIs burrowed in their bunkers, not daring to come out to fight. The Second Assault Group, in coordination with the Third and Fifth Groups, launched a pincer movement and captured the military police headquarters, the logistic area, the lorry park, and the gun emplacements in the western part of the base.

Meanwhile another NFL assault group breached the defences in another place and cut the airfield in half. The GIs defending it fled in panic to the east. But they were pursued and wiped out. The NFL fighters rushed into the helipad and blew up 21 helicopters with explosive charges.

Reports reaching the NFL command were exhilarating: the headquarters of the US Third Brigade occupied, all other NFL spearheads making great progress.

A convoy of lorries loaded with ammunition, parked south of the airfield, was blown up.

For the first twenty minutes of the attack, the enemy was completely paralysed. Slowly the GIs began to react. Tank-s rumbled out, guns blazing, but were immediately hit by bazooka shells. At the 35th minute, shells lobbed by enemy guns positioned in the nearby town started falling on the southern part of the base, but the guns were soon silenced by a NFL counter-battery fire. All over the American position, ammunition was exploding, and fuel depots were burning. In the eerie light of the fires, one saw howitzers with broken barrels, wreckage of lorries and planes, ruins of bunkers and barracks...

Barely an hour after the start of the NFL onset, everything was over. The Americans had suffered heavy losses; the headquarters of the Third Brigade, First Air Cav. Division, and those of three battalions heavily damaged, nearly 1,000 GIs put out of action, 100 military vehicles destroyed, among them 40 armoured cars, 21 helicopters wrecked, 3 artillery positions and 3 mortar positions blotted out, comprising nearly 30 heavy guns (105-mm., 155-mm. and 175-mm.) and mortars, 8 fuel and ammunition depots set afire, 80 blockhouses and bunkers knocked down, together with 7 underground tunnels, 5 two-storeyed and 87 one-storeyed barracks.

The NFL unit of Binh Long, credited with this resounding victory, truly deserves the Liberation Military Exploit medal Second Class, which has been awarded it by the High Command of the People's Liberation Armed Forces.

MARCH TO DONG XOAI (Tay Ninh province) *Wood cut by Trang Phuong.*

WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE:

# The PRG is the expression of national unity

*A resolution on Viet Nam was unanimously passed by the World Assembly for Peace which closed in Berlin on June 24.*

*The Assembly was attended by over 1,100 representatives of 56 international organisations and 320 organizations from 101 countries.*

*The resolution on Viet Nam reads as follows:*

"WE, the delegates of the World Assembly for Peace in Berlin (June 21 to 24, 1969), representatives from countries in the world declare the following:

A) The administration of the US of America is continuing its policy of aggression. It is intensifying the war in South Viet Nam, in the North it is further violating the sovereignty and security of the DRVN. In order to put into practice its neo-colonial policy it is supporting the Thieu-Ky-Huong administration which in no way represents the South Vietnamese population and opposes every peaceful solution which would correspond to the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese. This policy of the American administration is being continued despite more and more forceful demands from millions of people who are increasingly identifying themselves in active solidarity with the heroic and victorious fight of the Vietnamese people. The years long demandingin end to the war and recognition of the independence and sovereignty of South Viet Nam.

B) The formation of the PRG of South Viet Nam is an event of considerable importance. This government is the expression of national unity and of the legal expectations of the South Vietnamese people. It has declared itself ready to begin consultation with other political forces in South Viet Nam and to form a provisional coalition government. It advocates the settling of the South Vietnamese problem on the basis of the ten-point overall solution which has been put forward by the NFL of South Viet Nam. This solution guarantees the rights of the South Vietnamese people to independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity as well as set out in the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

This solution is in line with the present day realities in South Viet Nam and meets the intereats of the American people which is continuously demanding an end to the war and is in accordance with the urgent pressure of all those in the world who long for peace. The overall solution is, accordingly, a realistic initiative which can help the Paris Conference on Viet Nam to make progress towards ending the war and towards strengthening the peace in South-East Asia and in the world.

We, the participants in the World Assembly for Peace are appealing to all governments, to all national and international organisations, to all individuals, to all peoples of the world who want peace, freedom and justice, to increase their support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people and to demand increasingly and persistently that the American administration cease its war of aggression. Let a huge campaign be organised in every country:

— To demand the official recognition of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

— To demand that the US administration begin serious talks at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam on the basis of the ten-point overall solution of the NFL.

— To bring great pressure to bear on the American administration in connection with demand for the immediate cessation of the war of aggression in Viet Nam to achieve the unconditional withdrawal of American troops and of all troops of other foreign countries, which belong to the American camp, to demand a stop to usingthe Thieu-Ky-Huong administration as an instrument of aggression, to urge that it leave the Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs without outside interference and discontinue all attacks on the sovereignty and security of the DRVN.

— To support the Vietnamese morally, politically and materially by means of various effective and lasting actions, especially to mark July 20, 1969, the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam in 1954".

**Photo above:** *"Pak sold out to the USA!" "Heel Pak Jung Hi South Korean dictator" "Withdraw Korean troops from Viet Nam"... those were watchwords of an US demonstration during Pak's last year's visit to the USA.*

# SOUTH VIET NAM – CAMBODIA FRIENDSHIP AND MILITANT SOLIDARITY

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, announced on June 14, his country's recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. Two days later, with due solemnity RSVN Ambassador Nguyen Van Hieu presented his credentials to the Samdech.

This important diplomatic development took place at a time when the South Vietnamese and Khmer peoples were preparing to commemorate the anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the NFL and Cambodia.

The connections between the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Gouvernment of the RSVN and the Kingdom of Cambodia are ties between comrades-in-arms fighting against a common enemy – US aggressive imperialism – for their independence and peace of the Indochinese countries.

By approving, backing and encouraging the SVN people's resistance to US aggression, the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the fraternal Khmer people have affirmed the following fact: the struggle waged by the South Viet Nam people is a just one, the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government is their authentic and legal representative, and the Saigon administration is nothing but "a puppet clique, an instrument and a lackey of the Americans".

With deep emotion, we express our heartfelt gratitude to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the People's Socialist Community, the Royal Government and people of Cambodia for their sympathy, support and encouragement to our struggle for genuine independence, freedom and peace.

On our part, true to our unswerving stand we have been tirelessly striving to contribute to the strengthening of good neighbourhood relations with the Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation was indeed the first to declare officially its respect for Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality; it was the first to recognize and pledge itself to respect Cambodia's present borders. The RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government has also undertaken in its Program of Action "to maintain friendly relations and to pursue a good neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty and neutrality and to recognize and pledge respect the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within her present borders".

It is the firm belief of the South Vietnamese people that the friendship and militant solidarity between the National Front for Liberation and the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government on the one hand, and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the other will continue strengthening to the interest of each side and the interests of the Indochinese people as a whole.

# *Staunch support for the Korean people's struggle*

*IN response to the appeal of the National Front for Liberation and the South Viet Nam Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, a "Solidarity with the Korean against the US" month was initiated on June 25. The drive which will end on July 29 involves wide popular strata throughout South Viet Nam.*

*Nineteen years ago, the Korean people led by the DPRK Labour Party and Government waged a great resistance war against US aggression for the defence of their Fatherland and eventually won a glorious victory, forcing the United States and fourteen of its satellites to sign an armistice and pull out of the DPRK (July 22, 1953).*

*Since then the people in North Korea have been engaged in the building and development of an independent economy, in the strengthening of their defence potential and, thanks to their creative labour, have been continuously improving their living conditions.*

*Instead of reconciling themselves to their defeat and of renouncing their aggressive design, the American imperialists have these last years embarked on hostile and provocative actions and accumulated new crimes against the Korean people. According to still incomplete figures disclosed by the local press, US troops have committed 3,480 offences against the South Korean people in the past two years. Obdurately sticking to the Pak Jung Hi clique, the Americans have been speeding up the equipement of their mercenary army, enlarging US bases and building new ones. They have staged large-scale military manoeuvres such as Operation Focus Retina in March this year. They have carried out repeated spying activities over the DPRK territory and provocations in the military demarcation line area. The capturing of the* Pueblo *and the downing of the EC 121 spy plane have thrown a lurid light on US preparations for a new Korean confrontation.*

*Together with the world's peoples, the South Vietnamese strongly protest all acts of the US and Pak Jung Hi – clique, aimed at preparing a war against the Korean people, and sternly condemn their terroristic and provocative actions against the DPRK.*

*We demand that the American imperialists definitively stop their acts of war and aggression against the Korean people, withdraw without delay their troops from South Korea, and put an immediate end to their espionage activities and provocations against the DPRK as well as to their encroachments upon the latter's sovereignty and territory.*

*The American imperialists, who are neck-deep in the South Viet Nam quagmire and have experienced many humiliating blows in the* Pueblo *and EC 121 spy aircraft affairs, should realise that they would meet with still more lamentable failure should they venture to launch another aggressive war in Korea.*

*In the present stage of their fierce struggle the South Vietnamese people pledge themselves to strengthen their militant solidarity with the people of Korea. Learning from the latter's combat experiences, they and their armed forces, under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, will rush forward toward complete victory over the US aggressors, thereby helping the fraternal people of Korea to frustrate US aggressive designs there.*

SOUTH VIET NAM
No 39
July 1st, 1969
Published by the NFL Information Commission
*Printed in SOUTH VIET NAM* *Index 12520*